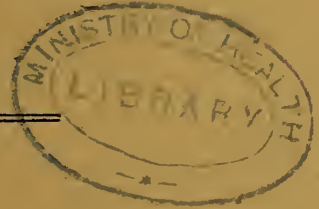


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**URBAN DISTRICT
OF KIRKBURTON**



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1951

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SLAITHWAITE :
A. T. GREEN & CO., CARR LANE,
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Kirkburton Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1951

Chairman:

* W. SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

* P. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE, Esq.

*P. ADDY, Esq.	E. J. ROBINSON, Esq.
E. A. BEDFORD, Esq.	*A. ROEBUCK, Esq.
S. BURT, Esq.	H. SENIOR, Esq.
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*Mrs. G. L. MALLINSON.	F. S. WOOD, Esq.
*P. MOORHOUSE, Esq.	

** Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

* Member of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. STANSFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

W. RIDING, Cert. S.I.B.

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
Golcar,

Nr. Huddersfield.

September, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Kirkburton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 5th Annual Report on the health of the Kirkburton Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1951. The Report is the 12th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938, and has been prepared according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

As in previous years particulars are included in the Report of the services provided under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the District at mid-1951 is 17,690, a decrease of 240 on the 1950 figure.

There has been an increase of 0.28 per 1,000 population in the Adjusted Birth Rate and a fall of 0.51 in the Adjusted Death Rate. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System continue to cause the greatest number of deaths.

The work of the Department is still hampered by the lack of satisfactory clerical assistance for the Sanitary Inspectors.

Housing is still probably the major problem of the District but mention must be made of the very large number of privy closets still in use and the need for sewerage schemes in several parts of the area. Energetic action on the part of the Council is needed in these matters as soon as permitted by economic circumstances.

I again wish to express by appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their help and interest.

Much excellent work has been carried out by Mr. E. Stansfield, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. W. Riding, his Assistant, to whom I extend my thanks.

I am also indebted to the Joint Clerks of the Council and the other Chief Officers for their friendly and close co-operation and assistance at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	14,577
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	17,961
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1950)	...	...	...	...	17,930
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1951)	...	...	...	...	17,690
Average number of patients resident in 1951 at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	2,700
Estimate of Population (middle of 1951) excluding patients resident at Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	14,990
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1951	...	...	...	...	4,967
Rateable Value (31st March, 1952)	...	...	...	...	£73,357
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1952)	...	...	...	...	£287

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	100	98	198
Illegitimate	...	7	6	13
Total	...	107	104	211

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 11.93

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 15.39

Still Births:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	4	—	4
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	4	1	5

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 23.15.

Deaths ... (Males 126, Females 92) ... 218

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 12.32

Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 11.21

Deaths from Puerperal Causes ... Nil

Birth and Death Rates excluding figures relative to Storthes Hall Hospital.

If the average number of patients resident at the Storthes Hall Hospital was excluded from the Registrar-General's estimate of population, and the births and deaths occurring there were also excluded, the Crude Birth and Death Rates for the District would be as follows:—

Birth Rate ... 14.08. Death Rate ... 13.81.

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	3	—	3
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	3	—	3

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... 14.22

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 15.15

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... Nil

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 0.28

All forms of Tuberculosis ... 0.28

Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) 1.07

Cancer ... 2.04

Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.) ... 0.11

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age) Nil

Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births ... Nil

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Kirkburton Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and Whitley Upper, these districts now forming the 8 wards.

The District is mainly rural in character, and the chief sources of employment are agriculture and textiles, with some coal mining and light industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1951 was 17,690, as compared with 17,930 at mid-1950. This decrease, together with the increase of deaths over births of 7, shows that some 233 of the population have moved to other areas.

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General and for your district these are 1.29 and 0.91 respectively. These are factors by which the crude birth and death rates should be multiplied in order to make them truly comparable with the rates for other areas.

The need for such adjustment is occasioned by the differences in the constitution of area populations as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. The fact that your district has a comparability factor of 0.91 for deaths shows that the population contains a higher proportion of elderly people than the average area, which would in all probability result in a high crude death rate despite the general health conditions of the population being good. The factor of 1.29 for births shows that the proportion of women in the maternal age groups is less than in the average area.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 211 live births (107 male, 104 female) was registered in the District during the year, an increase of 1 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 15.39 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.11 for the previous year, 15.5 for England and Wales, 16.1 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 15.9 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births numbered 13 or 6.16% of the total live births, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 5 stillbirths were registered during the year, the same number as in the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 23.15 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.28 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.26 and 0.28 respectively for 1950.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 218 (126 male, 92 female), a decrease of 13 on the total for the year 1950.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 11.21 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.72 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	84
(ii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	45
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	36
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19

These 4 causes accounted for 84.4% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and the sex distribution are given in the following table:—

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	M	126	3	...	2	2	1	4	7	6	22	42	37
	F	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	23	52
1 Tuberculosis, respira-	M	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
tory	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough ...	M	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Meningococcal infec-	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tions	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
parasitic diseases ...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm,	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
stomach	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Malignant neoplasm,	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1
lung, bronchus ...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12 Malignant neoplasm,	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
breast	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
13 Malignant neoplasm,	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uterus	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14 Other malignant and	M	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	6
lymphatic neoplasms ...	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Diabetes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vascular lesions of ner-	M	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	8
vous system	F	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	16
18 Coronary disease,	M	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	2
angina	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
19 Hypertension with	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
heart disease	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 Other heart disease ...	M	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	8
	F	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	17
21 Other circulatory dis-	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
ease	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
22 Influenza	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
23 Pneumonia	M	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Bronchitis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25 Other diseases of respir-	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
atory system	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ulcer of stomach and	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
duodenum	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
diarrhoea	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth,	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abortion	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malforma-	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tions	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill-	M	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4
defined diseases ...	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	!
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 All other accidents ...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
36 Homicide and opera-	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tions of war	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 3 deaths, all male, of infants under 1 years of age, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths, 2 of the infants were under 4 weeks of age.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 14.22 per 1,000 live births as compared with 33.33 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 15.15 as compared with 30.00 for the year 1950.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age.

Comparative Statistics.

	Kirkburton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures) 15.5
BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 estimated population... (crude)	11.93	15.6	15.8	15.5
do. (adjusted)	15.39	15.9	16.1	—
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 estimated				
population				
All Causes (Crude)	12.32	13.5	12.7	12.5
All Causes (Adjusted) ...	11.21	13.6	13.2	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.)	0.41	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System....	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.28
Othe forms of Tuberculosis	—	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.07	1.90	1.81	*
Cancer	2.04	1.89	1.80	1.96
Heart and Circulatory Diseases....	4.75	5.10	4.72	*
INFANT MORTALITY	14.22	30.8	31.8	29.6
DIARRHOEA				
Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births	Nil	*	*	*
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	*	*	*
Other Causes	Nil	*	*	*
Total	Nil	0.81	0.93	0.79

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged whole-time on public health work, being also Medical officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, and Meltham, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding, which is composed of the 5 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health the staff consists of a full-time Senior Sanitary Inspector and an additional Sanitary Inspector. The clerical work is performed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and a Junior Clerk is shared with the Deputy Clerk and Rating Officer for the typing of reports and correspondence.

Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required by the Health Department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Kirkburton Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 18. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. Home nursing is undertaken by 3 nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lepton, Kirkburton, and Shelley.

Midwifery. The full-time midwife employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Tandem resigned her appointment and the vacancy had not been filled by the end of the year. Two of the above nurses are practising midwives.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics, and Hospitals.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Held weekly on Tuesday afternoon at Kirkburton and Lepton.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held monthly on the 3rd Thursday afternoon in the month at Lepton.

School Clinics.

No special School Clinics are held in the District, but school-children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

All Kirkburton clinics are held in the Dogley Lane Congregational Chapel, Fenay Bridge, and the Lepton clinics in Greaves House, Lepton (the former Lepton Council Offices).

Chest Clinic.

Held daily at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases:

Cases of infectious diseases, other than Smallpox, are treated at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Until the end of the year, accommodation for cases of Smallpox was provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at Cottingham Smallpox Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire. As from the 1st January, 1952, however, accommodation is provided at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

(b) General Hospitals:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

County General Hospital, Wakefield.

(c) Maternity:

Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Huddersfield Corporation and the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Works Board.

The Huddersfield supply serves the Kirkburton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley and Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Wards, the supply being distributed by the Huddersfield Corporation except at Thurstonland, where a large proportion is supplied through mains which are the property of the Urban District Council. All the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Corporation's Waterworks before distribution, and 4,144 houses have a direct supply from the Corporation's and Urban District Council's mains. During the year 4 houses which previously obtained their water from private supplies were connected to the Huddersfield Corporation mains.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply serves the Flockton and Whitley Upper Wards, the water being purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council. The unfiltered water, after chlorination by the Water Works Board, is received into a covered tank and pumped to two storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 106,000 gallons. Water from these reservoirs is supplied to 643 occupied houses and has been adequate throughout the year.

In addition to the above, 5 houses are supplied direct by Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Waterworks Board and 3 by Denby Dale Urban District Council.

Final details of the Sovereign water scheme have now been worked out by the Huddersfield Corporation and the Ministry of Local Government and Planning and it is anticipated that a further meeting of the Authorities concerned will result in the work being commenced at an early date.

No further discussions have taken place in connection with the proposal to link up the Council's Undertaking at Thurstonland with the Huddersfield Corporation's Undertaking at Farnley Tyas.

An overhead storage tank has been erected at Farnley Tyas by the Council in an endeavour to boost the inadequate water supply during the early morning.

During the year 5 samples of the Huddersfield Corporation's supply and 9 of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike public supply were taken for bacteriological examination, and in each case the result was satisfactory.

At the end of the year 122 houses, 80 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 36 in Shepley, 3 in Whitley Upper, and 3 in Lepton, were known to have a piped supply from private sources; whilst 50 houses, 14 in Kirkheaton, 8 in Shepley, 9 in Shelley, 17 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and 2 in Kirkburton, depend on wells and springs for their supplies.

During the year 141 samples were taken from the various private supplies for bacteriological examination. The reports showed that 76 were regarded as satisfactory, 18 as of a doubtful quality, and 47 as unsatisfactory for domestic use.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There are 7 sewage disposal works in the District, these being at Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, and Whitley Upper (2 works). The Kirkburton Works serve Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas as well as Kirkburton, whilst the others serve only the wards in which they are situated.

A new Humus Tank has been constructed during the year at the Kirkburton Works.

Whilst the majority of the built-up areas are sewered the following areas still require sewerage:—

Flockton: West of Doctor Lane (see note below) and Flockton Green.

Whitley Upper: Wood Nook.

Lepton: Houses Hill, Gawthorpe Green, Gawthorpe and Town End, Lepton, Little Lepton.

Kirkburton: Linfit, Harry Bower, and Thorncliffe.

Shelley: Roydhouse, Shelley Woodhouse.

The proposal to extend the sewer to serve property at the western end of Flockton has been deferred.

There is a need for improvements to sewers in parts of Grange Moor, Flockton, and Kirkburton. Of the outfall sewer at Dogley, Kirkburton, 150 yards was re-laid during the year.

The following sewer extensions were completed during the year:

- (a) Shelley Lane Housing Scheme, Kirkburton — 232 yards of 6 inch sewer.
- (b) St. John's Housing Scheme, Kirkheaton — 121 yards of 9 inch sewer.

A survey of drainage arrangements of house premises which are not connected to properly constructed sewers has revealed a total of 1,014 not so connected. The figure of 813 quoted in previous reports did not include the houses drained to certain of the surface water sewers. The following summary indicates the various methods of disposal of sink waste drainage from the aforementioned 1,014 houses:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Farnley Tyas	Thurstonland	TOTALS
Drainage delivering to S.W. Sewers or culverts with outlets to streams	58	46	14	—	23	102	—	—	—	243
Drainage delivering to S.W. Sewers or culverts where source of discharge is indefinite	—	—	38	23	14	17	16	21	4	133
Drainage discharging into ditches not connected to streams:—										
(a) via S.W. Sewers	—	41	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
(b) direct	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Drainage discharging to fields	23	40	41	2	11	26	35	9	13	200
Drainage direct to streams ...	31	38	5	5	10	41	28	—	5	163
To Cesspools Houses	22	36	19	9	35	45	7	1	9	183
Cesspools	(9)	(29)	(9)	(6)	(22)	(32)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(107)
To Septic Tanks and Filters										
Houses	2	7	2	5	6	3	3	—	—	28
Tanks and Filters	(2)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(2)	—	—	(21)

In addition there is a cesspool at Flockton to which 4 W.C.s at a Caravan site are connected.

There are 39 sumps which are known to receive drainage from agricultural premises, in addition to which there are a number of sumps where the farm dwellings or part of the farm buildings drain to the sewer.

Rivers and Streams

There is little pollution of water courses from industrial premises. A number of Agreements have been entered into between the Council and various industrial undertakings for treatment of trade waste at the Council's Sewage Works.

The following domestic premises discharge to streams either direct or via surface water sewers or culverts. In addition to such sink waste pollution there may be a small amount of pollution from overflows or effluents from domestic sewage plants or from the contamination of subsoil water draining to the water courses.

Grange Moor: 22 houses at Wood Nook and 6 isolated houses discharge to a piped culvert receiving surface water from the County road and having outlet to Flockton beck.

Flockton: 89 houses discharge to Flockton beck. All of these properties are on the western side of Flockton between Haigh Lane and Doctor Lane, 58 being connected to the surface water sewer which receives surface water from the County road and 31 houses discharging direct to the stream.

Kirkheaton: 14 houses drain to the culvert which discharges into Field Beck. 5 houses at Battyeford drain to the canal.

Lepton: 78 houses at Town Bottom, Town End and Lydgate drain to surface water sewers discharging via an open ditch into Rod Dam. There are 10 houses at Houses Hill, 12 at Botany and 2 others which discharge to surface water sewers with outlets to streams. There are also 17 houses at Houses Hill discharging to Rod Beck and 22 in isolated groups or single premises draining direct to the streams.

Shelley: 4 houses at East View discharge to the stream via the surface water sewer and 12 at Red Hill via S.W.S. discharge into Box Ing Beck. 7 other houses drain to watercourses via road sewers and 10 direct to the stream.

Shepley: 5 isolated houses drain direct to streams.

Thurstonland: 3 houses at Stocksmoor and 2 at The Clough drain direct to the streams.

Kirkburton: In the Linfit Lane and Thorncliffe area there are 46 houses draining into the surface water sewers which receive surface water off the highways and 30 houses draining direct to Beldon Brook. 8 houses at Dogley drain into the pond.

No action was taken during the year under the provisions of the River Pollution Prevention Acts.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accommodation provided for many of the houses and other premises in the district is very unsatisfactory. There are in the District 4,647 closets, of which 1,070 or 23 per cent. are of the privy midden type. In addition there are 96 pail closets. Of the 1,166 privies and pail closets, 396 (serving 518 premises) appear to be within reasonable distance of existing sewers.

Particulars of the distribution of the privies and pail closets in the various Wards are shown below:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Farnley Tyas	Thurstonland	Whole Urban District
Houses using privies	215	255	264	88	146	215	94	48	34	1559
Privies provided for above	167	187	186	65	120	151	77	41	29	1023
Houses using pails, etc. ...	15	7	12	1	1	29	4	5	7	81
Pails etc. provided for above	16	7	11	1	1	26	4	3	7	76
Non-domestic premises using privies	3	2	4	4	6	4	2	—	—	25
Privies provided for above	7	6	5	6	11	5	7	—	—	47
Non-domestic premises using pails, etc.	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	9
Pails etc. provided for above	2	8	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	20
Total number of privies ...	174	193	191	71	131	156	84	41	29	1070
Total number of pails, etc.	18	15	11	2	1	27	4	9	9	96
Ashpits	—	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—	15

During the year 66 water closets were provided in substitution for 60 privies; 17 additional water closets were provided for existing property, and 56 water closets were constructed for new houses, 26 of these houses having 2 water closets to each.

In an effort to encourage owners to substitute water closets for privies the Council give a grant of £9 for each privy abolished and supply a dustbin to each of the dwelling houses affected.

Public Cleansing

The emptying of privies and pail closets and the collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the district. the whole of the work being done under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Refuse Collection

Of the 4,967 occupied houses in the district, approximately 3,600 are provided with dustbins. The equivalent of 100 bin loads of refuse is removed each period of emptying from trade premises. As most of this could be classed as house refuse no charge is made for its collection.

In previous years parts of the district received a weekly service of dustbin emptying, and parts a fortnightly service. In July, a scheme was introduced whereby the period between emptying was the same throughout the district. This has resulted in collections approximating

to 10 days in summer and 13 days in the winter months. In the areas which were given a weekly service the bins are overflowing in the winter season and the extra work has caused a slowing up of the service. The introduction of a weekly service throughout the area, with existing vehicles and staff, is dependent, primarily, upon the replacement of most of the privy or pail closets by W.Cs.

The Council possesses three 7 cubic yard refuse collecting vehicles. One is employed full time in the work of refuse collection and one approximately two thirds time.

Closet Emptying

Collection of privy and pail closets contents from the whole of the district apart from a portion of Kirkburton, is carried out by direct labour, one Bantam Refuse Collecting vehicle being used full time and another part time for the purpose. The Council's horse and cart deals with the Lepton and Whitley Upper Wards and a small portion of Kirkheaton, and hired haulage is obtained for scavenging part of Kirkburton.

The closets in the areas dealt with by horse and cart haulage have been emptied every 5 weeks, whilst the frequency of emptying in the other areas has varied throughout the year but has generally been adequate. Some pail closets are emptied weekly and some every fortnight.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of the whole of the domestic refuse, together with pail closet and privy contents, is by crude tipping on some 5 main and 5 subsidiary tips. Although the tips receive as much attention as conditions permit, it is impossible to adequately control them owing to the number of sites in use and the shortage of staff.

Controlled tipping is still urgently required.

Waste food is collected in communal bins, 182 of which are stationed throughout the District as follows:—

Flockton	...	...	...	15	Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas	6
Kirkburton	...	...	...	53	Whitley Upper ...	8
Kirkheaton	...	...	...	31		
Lepton	...	...	...	40		
Shelley	...	...	...	7		182
Shepley	...	...	...	22		

The bins are emptied weekly and delivered for processing to Messrs. J. F. Rockett and Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.

Salvage

The Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the Salvage Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the Salvage Scheme.

All salvaged material (other than waste food) is delivered to the Salvage Depot, Kirkburton, where one man is engaged for approximately half his time in bailing paper, sorting and baling rags, etc.

The following materials were sold during the year:—

	Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.				£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	61	6	—	—	876	16	3
Newsprint	36	11	—	—	765	13	1
Rags	1	1	2	9	47	14	9
Sacking	—	7	2	22	6	18	5
String	—	11	1	27	6	6	5
Kitchen Waste	69	1	2	—	197	0	9
Flocks	—	—	—	15	1	4	
	168	19	1	17	1900	11	0

Scavenging Statistics

Motor Loads of dustbin refuse collected ...	...	1,802
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected ...	...	630
Cart Loads of privy refuse collected (Council) ...	1,309	
Cart Loads of privy refuse collected (Hired) ...	739	2,678

Weight of dustbin refuse collected:—

1,802 Motor Loads at 2 tons	3,604
---------------------------------	-----	-------

Weight of privy refuse collected:—

630 Motor Loads at 2 tons 10 cwts. ...	...	1,575
2,048 Cart Loads at 16 cwts. ...	...	1,638
		3,213

Total Tons 6,817

Total cost of collection and disposal ...	...	£6,850
Cost per ton of refuse ...	...	£1 - 0 - 1
Cost per 1,000 population (excluding Storthes Hall Hospital)		£457

Shops Acts

The Council, as Sanitary Authority, are responsible for enforcing the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences.

There are 122 shops in the District and of these, 101 were surveyed during the year, 106 visits being made. Contraventions of the Act by reason of the absence of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences were found in 2 cases, one of which was remedied during the year.

Smoke Abatement

It has not been possible to devote much time to this work, only 5 observations being taken during the year. No excessive emissions of black smoke were recorded.

Camping Sites

A total of 5 licences were issued during 1951, authorising the stationing of caravans, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were only 8 licenced moveable dwellings in use at the end of 1951, 5 of these being on the same site.

Swimming Baths

There are no public or privately owned baths in the District.

Regulated Buildings and Offensive Trades

There are no Common Lodging Houses or House Let in Lodgings in the District.

There are 2 premises registered as Offensive Trades — one for glue and size making and one for tripe boiling.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no "Licenced" or "Registered" premises in the District.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and close liaison exists between the Sanitary Inspector and the officers of the Ministry.

As the Council's Rodent Operative is also engaged part-time on work of baling of waste paper, the amount of time he has available for the work of rodent destruction is limited and no systematic survey of the district is possible. The following is a summary of disinfection work carried out during the year.

Sewer Maintenance.

Manholes in area capable of baiting				...	...	...	...	524
				Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Com- plete	Takes Par- tial	
(a) Test Baiting	...	...	...	51	—	3	8	
(b) 1st treatment	...	...	...	149	67	2	54	
(c) 2nd treatment	...	...	...	102	30	—	19	

Premises

(a) Sewerage Works	...	...	...	186	85	12	58
(b) Refuse Tips, etc.	...	...	...	259	157	24	99
(c) Agricultural	...	...	...	96	55	—	40
(d) Schools and Canteens:							
Rats	...	...	...	30	15	1	11
Mice	...	...	...	68	41	—	29
(e) Business Premises	...	...	...	388	203	32	120
(f) Domestic Premises	...	...	...	92	68	2	47

The Council give a free service for rat destruction on domestic premises.

One premises was made rat-proof.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

During the year 4 Council houses were found to be badly infested with cockroaches. The infestations in these cases were treated by the use of Gammexane Smoke Generators.

There is no H.C.N. Plant in the District. If gas is employed for disinfection work it is necessary to engage the services of contractors who specialise in fumigation work.

Factories Act, 1937

The following is an extract from Form 572 submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour:—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Insp't'ns	Written Notices	Owners Prosec't'd
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	14	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	94	10	3	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	108	10	3	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred by H.M Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness : Sanitary conveniences	1	1	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	—

3. Outworkers.

There are in the District 99 outworkers, 69 being employed in the making of fireworks cases, 24 as burlers and menders by various textile firms, 1 as a copy typist and duplicator, and 5 as rug makers.

Schools

There are 15 schools in the District, including 1 secondary modern school.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	51
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	63
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	47

Visits made in connection with:—

Accumulations	.....	...	...	...	...	2
Ashes Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	27
Closet accommodation and urinals (including conversions)						146

Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Drainage Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Factories (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Housing (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Housing (overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Infectious Diseases and disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Meat and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Health (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Shops Inspection and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Samples of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Samples of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Scavenging and tipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
School Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Verminous and filthy premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163

2,360

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year:—

Houses connected to Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewers or drains relaid or repaired (including cesspools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
General drainage repairs (eaves, troughs, fallpipes, sink wastes).	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Addition of bathroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water closets provided to replace privies and pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Pail closets renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional W.C.'s provided (a) Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Privies and Pails abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bins provided to replace ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Bins provided for closet conversions	69
Bins renewed	141
Roofs repaired (including chimneys)	18
Work to remove damp conditions	1
Floors repaired	4
Plaster repairs	11
Renewal or repairs to fireplaces and ovens	5
Windows renewed and repaired	10
General Woodwork Repairs	6
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	1
Premises provided with piped public water supply to replace private supplies	4
Water pipes repaired	1
Houses cleansed	1
Disinfestations	4
Food premises improved	5
Ventilation space provided to Factory W.C.	2
Miscellaneous	4

Legal Proceedings

It was necessary during the year to serve 8 Statutory Notices under various sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the abatement of nuisances or the remedying of defects as follows:—

Section 39: 6 notices requiring the provision of adequate drainage facilities, replacement of defective sink and renewal of defective eaves troughs and fall pipes.

Section 138: 2 notices re-served requiring the provision of adequate water supply.

During the year, 8 Statutory Notices were complied with by the owners (7 under Section 39 and one under Section 93).

Bye-laws

The following are the only Byelaws in operation in the district:—

- (a) Building Byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in operation from the 1st February, 1945.
- (b) Food Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 — in operation from the 3rd July, 1950.

Section IV.

HOUSING

Housing is the principal post-war need of the District. There is a grave shortage of houses, and many of the existing houses are unfit for occupation and should be dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts.

The pressure of other work has prevented the Sanitary Inspectors from carrying out a large number of routine housing inspections. Inspections have been made in all cases where complaints have been received and suitable action has been taken. The information available in the Department regarding present housing conditions is far from complete and although a house-to-house survey was commenced in 1949 in order to record to the necessary statistics, very little progress has been possible.

There were 4,943 occupied houses at the end of 1950. During the year, 32 houses were built and two disused houses re-conditioned; 8 houses became disused (4 subject to Demolition Orders; 2 to undertakings and 2 in such bad condition as to be untenantable); hence the number of houses occupied at the end of 1951 was 4,967.

The 4,967 houses include the following temporary buildings:—

- 2 Nissen Huts at Shelley Lane Camp, Kirkburton.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 6 Wooden Huts and 1 Bungalow, Stirley Hill Camp, Farnley Tyas.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 9 Nissen Huts, Blind Lane Camp, Kirkburton.
(Controlled by the Council).
- 1 Bungalow at Denby Camp, Whitley Upper.
- 2 Bungalows at Kirkheaton.
- 1 Bungalow and 2 huts at Lepton.
- 1 Bungalow at Shepley.

Records confirm the existence of 22 houses which are subject to Demolition Orders, and 2 which are subject to Closing Orders. Of these, 13 are at present occupied as dwelling houses and 1 as offices. Licences have been issued for the temporary occupation of 5 of these 13 houses under Section 68 of the Defence Regulations, 1939.

Provision of New Houses

Progress with the building of council houses during the first 6 post-war years may be summarised as follows:—

Ministry of Health allocation up to 31-12-51	...	188 houses
Tenders approved by the Ministry of Health	...	140 houses
Houses completed by 31-12-51	... ..	106 houses
Houses under construction at 31-12-51	... ..	34 houses

Of the 106 completed houses, 26 were finished in 1951, 6 being situated at Lepton, 4 at Grange Moor, 6 at Shelley, and 10 at Kirkburton.

New houses erected by private enterprise during the year numbered 4, 1 being at Lepton, 2 at Kirkburton, and 1 at Shepley.

During the year the Council have provided one more dwelling from old W.D. property at Stirley Hill, and 1 at Shelley Lane has been discontinued.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	114
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	388
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	18
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	18
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	39

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	39
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By owner	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By owners	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	20
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	25
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	120
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	10
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	41

5. Housing Act, 1949.

Applications received during the year for grants under this Act numbered 2. One application was still under consideration at the end of the year and in the other case no grant was given as the cost of the proposed work exceeded the £600 limit.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The Urban District Council is now only responsible for the registration and supervision of milk distributors and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk. Sampling is limited to milk in the course of delivery and when special enquiries are necessary. At the end of the year there were 6 registered "distributors" and 2 registered dairies.

Practically all the milk supplied in the District is produced within the area and distributed mainly by the producers. A quantity of milk is sold wholesale for distribution in neighbouring towns. A small quantity of pasteurised milk is sold in the area.

During the year 6 samples of undesignated milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the "Methylene Blue" Test, all of which reached the desired standard. Biological examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli were made of 74 samples, the results in 2 cases being positive. In one of these cases the positive result was not obtained until January, 1952, when the appropriate action was taken. The other case was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and on inspection of the herd a cow was taken for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

One sample of milk was examined by the Phosphatase Test and found to be satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1939-49.

The following licences were granted by the Council during the year:—

1. Dealers' licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...	...	8
2. Dealers' licences to sell pasteurised milk ...	...	10
3. Supplementary licences to sell tuberculin tested milk ...		1
4. Supplementary licences to sell pasteurised milk ...		2

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1951 there were 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, one being for cold mix only, and 25 premises registered for sale only.

Most of the ice cream is supplied by manufacturers outside the district and is pre-packed or wrapped.

No samples were taken during the year.

Meat.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses in the District, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot at Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out.

Of the 17 private slaughterhouses licensed in 1940 under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, only 2 licences were renewed for the year 1951.

During the year licences were issued by the Local Food Executive Officer for the slaughtering of 210 pigs for the producers' own consumption, either in licensed slaughterhouses or at the producers' own premises. Notice of the time and place of slaughtering is only given to the Sanitary Inspector in a small proportion of cases, but where it is done every effort is made to inspect the carcasses. The total number examined during the year was only 4.

There are 17 butchers' shops in the District.

There are 11 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled, or preserved food, one additional being registered during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Licences in operation under the provisions of the Act numbered 29, all of which expire on the 31st December, 1952. No new licences were issued and no licences were revoked during the year.

Bread.

There are 7 bakehouses in the District, none of them underground.

Other Foods.

At retail shops the following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Tinned Ham	118	Meat	39
„ Salmon	46	Pigs Trotters	84
„ Fruit	6	Sponge Puddings	130
„ Luncheon Meat	4	Dates	14

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk samples examined	80	8
Drugs examined	3	—
Other Foods examined	15	—
Proceedings instituted	—	3*
Cautions issued	—	2

* The prosecutions undertaken during the period were in respect of 3 samples of milk, all containing added water.

One prosecution resulted in the farmer being absolutely discharged on payment of 14s. 6d. costs and his employee being fined £5 and ordered to pay 14s. 6d. costs.

The other case was in respect of two samples of milk which resulted in the farmer being discharged on payment of 8s. costs and his employee being fined £5 in respect of each sample and ordered to pay 15s. costs.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the District during 1951.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox notified during the year.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts are obtainable by medical practitioners through the hospital service, stocks being held at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Diphtheria Prophylactic for immunisation can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, the inoculations being carried out by medical practitioners and officers of the County Health Department. Some 4 children of school age and 111 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections, whilst 24 children who had been inoculated some years ago received "booster" doses.

Further particulars of immunisations carried out and the immunisation state of the area will be found in Section VII of this Report.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 24 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 15 in the previous year. Of these cases, 13 occurred in Shepley and 5 in Kirkheaton. Although the disease was mild in character in most cases, 22 of the patients were admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital. No deaths were registered as due to this disease. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	T'tal
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kirkheaton	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Shepley	—	3	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	7	7	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	24

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 3 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and one case of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during 1951, as compared with 9 cases and 1 case respectively in the previous year. Of these cases, 3 occurred in Kirkburton and one in Kirkheaton. Deaths registered during the year as due to all forms of pneumonia totalled 6.

Whooping Cough.

A total of 36 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 72 in the previous year. Two of the cases also developed Pneumonia and were admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, where one, a male aged 2 years, unfortunately died, and the other, a male aged 8 months, made a satisfactory recovery. The distribution of the cases is given in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	6	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	25
Kirkheaton	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	7
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	3	36

Measles.

Cases of this disease notified during the year numbered 73, as compared with 74 in 1950. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	4	8	1	—	30
Kirkheaton	10	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Shelley	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Shepley	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	13
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals :	18	11	5	2	1	—	—	2	10	15	1	8	73

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

During the year 18 cases of Dysentery (Sonne) were notified, 15 of which were confirmed. Of these cases 14 occurred in the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital and one in Shelley. No deaths were notified as attributable to this disease.

There were no cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection.

One case of meningococcal infection was notified during the year but after admission to hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Post-Infective Encephalitis.

One case of encephalitis following chicken-pox was notified during the year, the patient being a male aged 7 years, resident at Kirkheaton. He was admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital and later transferred to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where he made a satisfactory recovery.

Erysipelas.

During the year one case of Erysipelas was notified, as compared with 5 cases in 1950. The patient, a female aged 51 years and resident at Flockton, was admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

Cancer.

The deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 36 (23 male, 13 female) as compared with 39 for the previous year, a decrease of 3. The Cancer death rate for 1951 is 2.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with a rate of 2.18 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.80 and 1.89 respectively.

Tuberculosis.

A total of 11 new cases of Tuberculosis was added to the Notification Register during the year, as compared with 32 during the previous year.

The deaths recorded as due to Tuberculosis numbered 5, all of which were male pulmonary cases, as compared with 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the previous year.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	28	26	14	11
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	6	1	3	—
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	1	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	1	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	8	2	4	3
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	27	26	13	8

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	2	3	—	5	—	—	—

Kirkburton 1951

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagnosis confirmed	Number of cases Admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																						
					Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Measles ...	73	73	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	7	7	8	3	6	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	36	36	2	2	6	—	2	3	3	4	3	6	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	3	3	—	6a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	24	22	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	6	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	4
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 20

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley U.D.

Kirkburton U.D.

Denby Dale U.D.

Meltham U.D.

Holmfirth U.D.

Area of the Division (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated Population (mid-1951) ...	...	...	...	...	73,371

Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

(Part Time)

D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

(Appointed 28th February, 1951)

Clinic Medical Officers:

(Part Time)

G. ASPINWALL, M.B., Ch.B.

C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

L. E. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. A. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

M. V. WILBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss A. CORLESS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Mrs. D. ARDRON, Appointed 2-7-51.

Miss D. BROOKE.

Miss J. CHAMBERLAIN, Appointed 2-7-51.

Mrs. N. CRANSTON, Resigned 1-4-51.

Miss E. EASTWOOD.

Miss E. EVEREST, Appointed 2-7-51.

* Mrs. E. FISCHER, Appointed 4-4-51.

Miss M. FLINTOFF.

Miss R. M. GINDERS.

Miss D. MELLOR, Appointed 22-8-51.

Miss M. E. PORRITT, Resigned 31-3-51.

Mrs. A. ROYSTON.

* Mrs. M. WARD.

Miss D. WOOD.

Mrs. E. M. WOODEND, Resigned 31-3-51.

Senior Clerk:

G. A. BEATSON.

* Part Time.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D's.	West Riding Admin. County	Eng-land & Wales prov. figures
Population	22,090	9,607	18,960	17,690	5,024	73,371	1,157,200	1,586,300	*
Live Births	344	123	256	211	78	1,012	18,031	25,113	*
Still Births	10	3	6	5	1	25	478	668	*
Deaths	328	157	291	218	77	1,071	15,616	20,205	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	10	5	10	3	1	29	555	798	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	15.57	12.80	13.50	11.93	15.53	13.79	15.6	15.8	15.5
„ (Adjusted)	16.04	13.70	14.04	15.39	15.68	*	15.9	16.1	15.5
Death Rates All per 1,000 estimated population All Causes (Crude)	14.85	16.34	15.35	12.32	15.33	14.59	13.5	12.7	12.5
„ „ (Adjusted)	13.51	14.71	13.19	11.21	13.64	*	13.6	13.2	12.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.18	—	—	0.11	—	0.08	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.28	—	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.04	0.21	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.58	0.73	2.64	1.07	1.39	1.61	1.90	1.81	*
Cancer	2.54	2.71	2.27	2.04	1.79	2.32	1.89	1.80	1.96
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.16	7.29	5.22	4.75	5.37	5.37	5.10	4.72	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.26	2.91	2.85	2.54	2.39	2.58	1.86	1.72	*
Infant Mortality	29.07	40.65	39.06	14.22	12.82	28.66	30.8	31.8	29.6
Maternal Mortality	5.65	—	—	—	—	1.93	0.81	0.93	0.79

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1951 was 1012 (529 males, 483 females), an increase of 4 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 13.79 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.58 for 1950.

The illegitimate live births numbered 35 or 3.46% of the total live births, a decrease of 6 compared with the previous year.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1071 (558 males, 513 females), an increase of 1 on the total for 1950.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 14.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.42 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	395
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	189
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	170
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	116

These 4 causes accounted for 81.23% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality.

In 1951 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 29, a decrease of 1 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 18 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 28.66 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.76 for 1950.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 28.66 as compared with 28.96 for 1950.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 28.57 as compared with 48.78 for 1950.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Meningococcal Infections ... of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Nonmeningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	6
5. Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
6. Premature Birth ...	2	1	1	2	6	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	7
7. Injury at Birth ...	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
8. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10. Intussusception ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
11. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
TOTAL ...	5	3	2	4	14	1	3	18	4	4	2	1	29

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Food Poisoning.

During the year 5 cases of food poisoning were notified, but in only one case was the diagnosis confirmed. The patient, a male aged 55 years resident in the Colne Valley U.D., was admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital on the 7th June, and died on the 13th June, 1951.

The main symptom was diarrhoea and in the fatal case there was considerable prostration. A specimen of stool revealed organism *S. Typhimurium*.

The origin of infection was thought to be cold brisket, but this could not be confirmed as no samples of the food were available for examination. There were no rats or mice in the household and only a few flies. The cooking and storage seemed to be of average standard and there were no other cases in the household or in the district. It was stated that the patient frequently fed the dog by hand when having meals.

It is considered that the cause of death was due to Toxic Nephritis consequent on Acute Enteritis due to *Salmonella* infection. There was no evidence to show the state of the man's kidneys prior to the onset of infection, but it was considered at the hospital that there was probably some pathological condition of the kidneys antecedent to the infection with *Salmonella*. Unfortunately this could not be proved as no post mortem was held.

At a Church School in the Kirkburton U.D., 4 scholars were sick within a few minutes of consuming a school meal. Food poisoning was suspected but after investigation this did not prove to be the case.

Diphtheria.

The mortality and incidence of diphtheria continue to fall, no confirmed cases having occurred in the Division during the last 3 years.

If this record is to be maintained it is vital to secure that not less than 75% of babies are immunised before their first birthday, otherwise a return of diphtherial outbreaks is a definite possibility. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

Number of Children Immunised in 1951.

Urban District	Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total	"Booster" Doses
Colne Valley	249	4	253	130
Denby Dale	70	—	70	30
Holmfirth	173	1	174	39
Kirkburton	111	4	115	24
Meltham	73	3	76	67
Total	676	12	688	290

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at the 31st December, 1951, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-51 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total Under 15
Number immunised	33	472	669	784	1002	3,565	2,439	8,964
Estimated mid-year child population 1951, as supplied by Registrar-General	Children under 5 5,705					Children 5-14 8,825		14,530
Percentage of child population immunised	51.88					68.03		61.69

Smallpox.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 197 and 94 as compared with 248 and 82 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

Number Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccinations:						Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over		
Colne Valley ...	46	2	3	1	3		55
Denby Dale ...	5	—	—	2	—		7
Holmfirth ...	68	6	3	3	13		93
Kirkburton ...	23	—	2	1	3		29
Meltham ...	13	—	—	—	—		13

Number Re-Vaccinated

Colne Valley ...	—	—	1	1	10	12
Denby Dale ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Holmfirth ...	—	—	2	3	55	60
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	3	14	17
Meltham ...	—	—	—	—	3	3

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough.

No scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough was in operation during the year but proposals to commence a restricted scheme were approved by the Local Health Authority in April, 1952.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery.

At the commencement of the year 8 whole-time midwives, 2 nurse/midwives, and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the whole-time midwives resigned her appointment and one of the relief nurse/midwives ceased to undertake midwifery and became a full-time relief home nurse.

The vacancy for a whole-time midwife had not been filled by the end of the year, when the position regarding Midwifery Services was as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st December, 1951	
		Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	3	2	—
Denby Dale	2	2	—
Holmfirth	2	2	—
Kirkburton	2	—	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	2	—	2
Division 20	12	7	4

Six independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area, and attended a total of 8 cases.

Of the 1040 births notified and attributed to the Division, 297 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

Cases attended by	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Whole-time County Midwives (8)	218	12
(b) Nurse/Midwives (4)	53	6
(c) Independent Midwives (5)	3	5
Total ...	274	23

Of the cases attended 3 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers). There were 3 cases of women normally resident in the Division having domiciliary confinements at addresses outside the Division (inward transfers).

In addition, 13 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of the puerperium. During the year 246 such patients received nursing care, 913 individual visits being paid to them, as compared with 185 patients receiving 439 visits in 1950.

Notifications:

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:

Death of Child	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	62
Laying Out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	4

Medical Assistance:

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1951 numbered 229 and were comprised as follows:—

PREGNANCY		LYING-IN	
Abortion	2	Chest Condition	1
Albuminuria	2	Condition of Breasts	6
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	4	Mastitis	1
Hypertension	1	Pain in Legs	1
Threatened Miscarriage	1	Pyrexia	5
		Skin Condition	1
	10		15
LABOUR		THE CHILD	
Abnormal Presentation	2	Asphyxia	4
Breech Presentation	3	Celphal hæmatoma	1
Delayed Labour	23	Chest Conditions	2
Episiotomy	4	Convulsions	1
Face Presentation	2	Discharging Eyes	6
Forceps Delivery	2	General Condition	2
Obstructed Labour	2	Jaundice	1
Persistent Posturing	1	Ophthalmia	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	4	Prematurity	2
Precipitate Labour	3	Septic Spots	2
Premature Labour	2		
Retained Placenta	8		
Rigidity of Cervix	2		
Ruptured Perineum	121		
Stillbirth	1		
Uterine Inertia	2		
	182		22

Gas and Air Analgesia.

At the end of 1951, all the 11 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 209 cases, or 70.4% of the cases attended, as compared with 225 cases in 1950.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are 7 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, all of which are held monthly except the Golcar Clinic, which is held fortnightly.

During the year, 121 patients made 373 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table. Compared with the previous year, when 176 patients made 588 attendances, it will be seen that there has been a further falling-off in attendances.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	20	30	2.50
Holmfirth	12	10	21	1.75
Lepton	13	22	72	5.54
Meltham	12	24	80	6.67
Skelmanthorpe	12	19	59	4.92
Golcar	23	17	84	3.65
Slaithwaite	12	9	27	2.25
Total ...	96	121	373	3.89

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics, occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

In view of the continued fall in attendance, it is questionable whether the retention of all the existing clinics is justifiable, and further closures may be inevitable in the near future.

No special Post-Natal Clinics were held, but patients are seen for post-natal examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendances, however, leave much to be desired. More could be done by way of special visits by health visitors but staffing difficulties prevent this.

“ Flying Squad ” Arrangements.

A “ Flying Squad,” based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, is available for dealing with emergencies arising in the domiciliary midwifery service. The “ squad ” consists of an obstetrical consultant together with nursing staff, and provides facilities for blood transfusion and other emergency treatment.

Normally the call for the services of the “ squad ” is made to the hospital by the general practitioner attending the case, but a call for assistance can be made direct by the midwife if the urgency and time available precludes her from getting in touch with the patient’s own doctor first.

The “ squad ” was not called upon to attend any patient in this Division during the year.

Ante-Natal Hostel.

During the year no cases were admitted from this Division to the Brighouse Ante-Natal Hostel for expectant mothers.

The difficulties in arranging for the care of their families is a deterrent to vacancies being accepted by patients who would undoubtedly benefit from a stay in the hostel.

Institutional Midwifery.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, the majority of expectant mothers being able to secure admission to the institution of their own choice.

Of the 1,040 births attributed to the Division, only 297, or 28.56%, took place at home, as compared with 342, or 32.7%, for the previous year.

Owing to shortage of staff, however, patients are from time to time discharged before the 14th day, as will be seen from the table overleaf.

The Divisional Medical Officer is informed by the hospital authorities when these early discharges are to take place, and arrangements are made for the appropriate domiciliary midwife to attend the patient at home until the 14th day of the puerperium.

	Day of Discharge										Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Colne Valley U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	1	2	15	22	57	7	6	1	111
No. of Visits ...	—	—	5	9	78	95	200	20	12	2	421
Denby Dale U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	1	—	2	9	14	2	—	2	30
No. of Visits ...	—	—	8	—	8	55	40	8	—	7	126
Holmfirth U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	12
Kirkburton U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	3	5	16	28	13	3	1	69
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	16	22	64	92	37	8	3	242
Meltham U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	1	—	—	—	3	5	18	—	2	1	30
No. of Visits ...	4	—	—	—	17	24	54	—	10	3	112
Total No. of Patients	1	—	2	7	25	52	121	22	11	5	246
Total No. of Visits ...	4	—	13	27	125	238	396	65	30	15	913

Details of the places of confinement of patients from the various districts are shown in the following table.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	148	44	5	85	40	322
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	193	—	—	193
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	80	8	5	27	12	132
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	25	5	4	16	1	51
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	5	—	6
Other General Hospitals	—	4	—	9	—	13
Private Nursing Homes	17	3	—	4	2	26
Total Institutional	270	65	207	146	55	743
Domiciliary	76	66	64	66	25	297
Total Confinements	346	131	271	212	80	1040

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted twice monthly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 2,014 children were seen and a total of 15,547 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,060 children and a total of 16,712 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	49	38	91	129	926	430	1,356	18.89	8.78
Holmfirth	49	70	246	316	915	693	1,608	18.67	14.14
Honley	50	20	94	114	572	533	1,105	11.44	10.66
Kirkburton....	48	30	85	115	517	289	806	10.77	6.02
Lepton	47	41	65	106	412	284	696	8.77	6.04
Linthwaite	47	48	128	176	1,064	697	1,761	22.64	14.83
Marsden	49	56	226	282	987	1,246	2,233	20.14	25.43
Meltham	47	46	192	238	964	818	1,782	20.51	17.40
New Mill	51	26	117	143	475	636	1,111	9.31	12.47
Slaithwaite....	49	61	179	240	941	1,096	2,037	19.20	22.37
Denby Dale	24	33	54	87	308	343	651	12.83	14.29
Skelmanthorpe	23	29	39	68	246	155	401	10.69	6.74
Total	533	498	1,516	2,014	8,327	7,220	15,547	15.62	13.55

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 15 individual children having made 74 attendances, as compared with 28 children making 149 attendances in 1950.

Premature Babies.

During the year 49 babies weighing 5½lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 14 were born at home, as compared with 50 and 17 respectively for the previous year. Of those born at home, one died during the first 24 hours, one on the third day, and two on the eighth day. The remaining 10 survived at the end of one month. Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).														Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days					Percent- age Survival in 1951	Percent- age Survival in 1950					
	Born Alive					Born Dead					First Week							Second Week							A			B1	B2	C	T	
	A	B1	B2	C	T	Born Alive	Born Dead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14										
5-5½	7	1	6	17	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	17	30	96.8	97.1				
4½-5	1	1	3	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	9	100.0	100.0				
4-4½	3	-	-	6	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	9	100.0	100.0				
3½-4	-	-	2	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	100.0	100.0				
3-3½	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	50.0	40.0				
2½-3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	33.3				
2-2½	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	50.0	00.0				
1½-2	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0				
	14	2	12	35	63	13	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	33	57	90.5	86.6				

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.
 B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.
 C: Born in a General Hospital.
 T: Total.

Total unadjusted live births 1,040
 Number of live premature births 63
 Percentage of total live births 6.1
 Number born dead 13

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

One premature baby outfit is available in the Division and is kept at the Divisional Health Office. Arrangements are made for the outfit to be conveyed by ambulance to any household where its use is thought to be advisable by the midwife. During the year the outfit was called into use on 5 occasions.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries in the Division.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948.

There are no nurseries or child minders in the Division registered under this Act. The private nursery formerly provided by a textile firm was closed by the firm owing to trade recession early in the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction.

The policy of visiting each school twice per year for the purpose of routine medical inspections has continued. This practice makes it possible for all entrants to be examined within not more than 6 months of commencing school and also enables the children with defects to be kept under closer observation than would be the case if the schools were only visited annually.

The general health of children has been well maintained and the majority of defects found are defective vision, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and minor degrees of flat foot.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special educational treatment has continued, 36 pupils being added to the list during the year, making a total of 177 at the end of the year. There is still great difficulty in placing these pupils in suitable schools but the opening by the Education Committee of the special schools for educationally sub-normal girls at Royd Edge, Meltham, and for educationally sub-normal boys at Baliol, Sedbergh, has eased the position somewhat so far as these classes of handicapped pupils are concerned. There is, however, need for much greater provision.

It is with great regret that one has to report that there is no improvement in the position of the School Dental Service generally, and that it is still virtually none existent in this Division.

Schools in the Area.

There are in the Division 68 schools. The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1951, was 8,867, composed of 2,550 infants, 3,655 juniors, and 2,662 seniors. Of the 63 Primary and "Through" schools, 32 are Voluntary and 31 are County schools. The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	9	874	9	918	14	1259	13	1340	5	464	50	4855
Secondary Modern ...	1	277	1	519	1	461	1	261	—	—	4	1518
Through	10	1441	—	—	2	254	1	273	—	—	13	1968
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	526	—	—	—	—	1	526
All Types	20	2592	10	1437	18	2500	15	1874	5	464	68	8867

Pupils from Colne Valley attend Royds Hall Grammar School, which was under the joint control of the Huddersfield County Borough Council and the West Riding County Council until the 1st August, 1951, when the agreement between the two Authorities terminated. Since that date the responsibility for the County Pupils at Royds Hall Grammar School as far as the School Health Service is concerned has been taken over by the County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the three age groups, i.e., entrants (5 years +), intermediates (10 years +), and seniors (14 years +), continued throughout the year. In all, 145 separate inspections were carried out at the 68 schools in the Division. As in previous years, pupils continuing attendance at school beyond the age of 15 years were given additional routine medical examinations at 16 and 18 years. Re-examinations of children, who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects requiring treatment or observation, were made at each school medical inspection.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 3,046 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 2,434 in 1950.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1259
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2772
Other periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
							—
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3046

Findings of Medical Inspections.

It is generally agreed that the children of today are healthy and that the incidence of serious physical defects amongst them is low. On the other hand, defects are still found among school entrants which should not exist. This is particularly true of nose and throat conditions. It is well known that these defects are more common in a smoke polluted atmosphere and a reduction in atmospheric pollution has been followed by a reduction in the incidence of naso-pharyngeal disease. Observation by soot deposit gauges in the Colne and Holme valleys shows that there is room for great improvement in this matter. Of the children examined as "periodics," some 357 individual children were found to require treatment for one or more defects. The following table gives details of such defects:—

Group	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	3	158	155
Second Age Group	44	66	110
Third Age Group	29	39	63
Total (prescribed groups)	76	263	328
Other periodic inspections	21	8	29
GRAND TOTAL....	97	271	357

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of the inspection as follows:—

"A" (Good) — those better than normal.

"B" (Fair) — those normal.

"C" (Poor) — those below normal.

Details of the children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Group	Number of Pupils Inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants	1259	759	60.3	473	37.6	27	2.1
Second Age Group	861	433	50.3	403	46.8	25	2.9
Third Age Group	652	331	50.8	310	47.5	11	1.7
Other Periodic Inspections....	274	146	53.3	123	44.9	5	1.8
TOTAL	3046	1669	54.8	1309	43.0	68	2.2

Special Examinations.

The first time in each year that a child is examined, other than at a routine periodic inspection, is regarded as a "Special Examination." Thus all children with defects which were noted in a previous year and who are seen again are classified as "Specials" at the first examination in each year, and as "Follow-ups" at each subsequent examination in the same year. So far as is practicable all children with known defects are examined twice in each year.

Also included as "Specials" are children aged 8 years + who are specially examined for visual acuity as this would normally not be done until the routine periodic examination at 10 years +. During the year 639 of these children were tested for visual acuity, of which 132 were found to require treatment and 145 to be kept under observation.

Other Examinations.

In addition to routine, special, and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, a total of 148 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, fitness to attend school camps, participation in part-time employment or entertainment under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1937, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

**Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the
Year Ended 31st December, 1951.**

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin	8	12	3	9
Eyes: (a) Vision	97	213	196	544
(b) Squint	24	25	16	17
(c) Other....	4	14	3	8
Ears: (a) Hearing	1	12	2	12
(b) Otitis Media	3	6	1	14
(c) Other....	2	6	8	11
Nose or Throat	91	226	149	144
Speech	14	16	43	11
Cervical Glands	1	24	2	5
Heart and Circulation	2	16	1	22
Lungs	9	92	6	60
Developmental (a) Hernia	1	7	1	7
(b) Other	2	7	6	21
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	18	5	10
(b) Flat Foot	49	43	22	56
(c) Other	33	81	25	52
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	—	1	1	5
(b) Other	1	22	1	18
Psychological (a) Development	25	8	70	12
(b) Stability	—	1	7	1
Other	—	2	6	14
TOTAL	368	852	574	1053

Uncleanliness.

The problem of head infestation is still a matter of serious concern and takes up a considerable amount of the time of the School Nurses. Routine inspections are carried out at all schools as far as possible at least once every term. Parents of children found to be infested with vermin or nits are sent a communication from the Divisional Health Office and where possible visited by the School Nurse. The more heavily infested cases are excluded from school for a few days and if no improvement has been effected by the parents a Cleansing Notice is issued under Section 54(2) of the Education Act 1944. The Notice informs the parents that the child must be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer of the Authority within 48 hours and failing that a Cleansing Order may be issued authorising the cleansing of the child by an officer appointed by the Education Authority.

The total number of inspections made was 23,439 and 882 instances of infestation were found as compared with 16,020 and 738 respectively in 1950.

In considering these figures it should be pointed out that a much higher standard than in former years is now expected, and all infestations, however slight, are now recorded. The grossly infested heads which were at one time common are now rarely seen, but there remains a hard core of frequently infested families who are the main cause of the infestation of other children.

Total number of warning letters sent	673
Total number of exclusion notices served	39
Total number of home visits paid	178
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	702
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	26
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	12

Although the number of individual children found to be infested was 114 more than in 1950, the rise is probably due to the increased zeal of the School Nurses rather than to any real deterioration in the standard of cleanliness.

A firmer line was, however, taken with persistent offenders, 26 Cleansing Notices being issued and 12 Cleansing Orders being carried out.

When a child who has been cleansed by an Officer of the Education Authority as a result of a Cleansing Order is found at a subsequent inspection to be re-infested, the Authority may take proceedings against the parents under Section 54(3) of the Education Act for allowing re-infestation to take place. In October, proceedings were taken in the West Riding Court at Barnsley under this Section of the Act in respect of two children who had been found infested on frequent occasions. The Magistrates found the cases proved, and the mother of the children was fined the maximum penalty of twenty shillings in each case.

Arrangements for Treatment.

School Clinics.

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 12 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 645 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

The arrangements detailed in last year's report have continued, Doctor J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division.

During the year 71 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 521 children. Spectacles were prescribed for 162 children, 146 were found not to require any change, and 213 did not require spectacles. The number of children who attended for re-checking of glasses newly obtained was 278 and of these 7 had further glasses prescribed.

The time lag in obtaining new spectacles which developed after the commencement of the National Health Service Act has now virtually disappeared and most prescriptions can be dispensed within a week.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics.

The special Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for West Riding Children conducted by Mr. W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 8 sessions were held and 165 individual children were seen, 117 being referred for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics.

The special monthly session for West Riding Children has continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. At the 13 sessions held during the year 230 individual children made a total of 364 attendances.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	13
Perthes Disease	3
Tubercular Conditions	3
Other Conditions	10

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The treatment centres provided by the County Council at Golcar and Holmfirth and staffed by the Orthopædic Nurse have dealt with a decreasing number of patients, only 29 patients having been treated and 174 attendances made.

The decrease in attendance is due to the fact that most patients find it more convenient to attend the centrally situated Physiotherapy Department at the Royal Infirmary than to come to the centres at Golcar and Holmfirth. During the later months of the year the attendances at Golcar fell to such small numbers that in November it was decided to cease holding treatment sessions there for the time being.

Child Guidance Treatment.

The arrangements with the Barnsley Education Committee for the treatment of West Riding children at the Barnsley Clinic continued until the 1st May, when Doctor M. M. MacTaggart, the Psychologist, was appointed in a position under the West Riding Education Committee. She now holds clinics at Wakefield, Shipley, and Rawmarsh. In addition she pays regular visits to special schools, including Royd Edge.

During the year 21 children have received treatment either at Barnsley or at the newly established County Clinics.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

Facilities are now available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, and Denby Dale. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 53 children received courses of treatment.

Pædiatric Clinic.

During the year Doctor C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., the County Pædiatrician, held a special pædiatric session at the Golcar Clinic where 10 individual children suffering from cardiac diseases were seen.

Speech Therapy.

Early in the year a Speech Therapist, Miss Fish, was appointed for duty in Divisions 19, 20, and 21. This permits four sessions to be held weekly in Division No. 20.

Whilst this is a considerable improvement on the time available last year there is still need of more weekly sessions. In order to overcome as far as possible the inaccessible situation of Golcar so far as the rest of the Division is concerned sessions have been arranged in the at present unused Dental Clinic at Honley, and by the kind co-operation of the Divisional Education Officer, Mr. Beardsell, two are held in the Divisional Education Offices in Huddersfield. These additional centres have proved a very great convenience to parents. The remaining clinic session is held at Golcar.

In August, 1951, Miss Fish asked for a transfer to a Division nearer her home and she was replaced by Miss Watkinson.

During the year 165 sessions were held at the various centres.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

	Stammers	Speech Defects
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	31	63
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	6	11
Total number of cases treated	37	74
No. of cases discharged during year:—		
Speech normal	7	24
Unsuitable for treatment	6	6
Left school	1	1
By reason of non-attendance	1	4
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	7	20
No. of visits made to schools	23	

Treatment Tables.

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	—	—
(ii) Body	—	1
Scabies	—	2
Impetigo	10	1
Other Skin Diseases	14	12
Total	24	16

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	5	3
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	332
Total	5	335
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were: (a) Prescribed	—	277
(b) Obtained	—	308

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	5
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	—	361
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	—	5
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	12
Total	—	383

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals	2	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	56	12

5. Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	14	13

6. Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	111	3

7. Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ...	286	111
(b) Ultra Violet Light	53	—
Total	339	111

Hospital Schools.

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special "long-stay" hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Reason	Admitted during 1951	Discharged during 1951
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall	1 (M.E.)	Physically Handicapped	2-5-51	21-9-51
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (G.L.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	1 (S.R.)	Physically Handicapped	26-9-51	—
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, Todmorden	2 (J.S.) (P.L.)	Physically Handicapped	13-9-51 8-51	— 10-51
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (C.P.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 8 children were sent to the following convalescent homes:—

Taxal Edge Convalescent Home, Whaley Bridge, near Manchester	2
Seabright House Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	4
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	2

Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

District	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Encephalitis	Dysentery
Colne Valley	217	46	63	4	1	8
Denby Dale	97	9	6	—	—	—
Meltham	92	48	8	5	—	—
Kirkburton	32	5	17	—	1	1
Holmfirth	74	16	19	—	—	31
Total	512	124	113	9	2	40

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

No special immunisation sessions were held in schools during the year.

Deaths in School Children.

During the year 4 deaths were registered amongst school children (3 boys and 1 girl) aged 5—16 years. The following are brief details:—

Case No.	Sex & Age	Cause of Death
1	Boy aged 7 years	1(a) Broncho-Pneumonia. (b) Influenza. 2. Congenital Abnormality of Central Nervous System.
2	Boy aged 9 years	1a Miliary tuberculosis of lungs. 2 Mental deficiency — mongolism.
3	Girl aged 10 years	Bronchiolitis. Post Mortem without Inquest.
4	Boy aged 14 years	Sub-arachnoid Hæmorrhage following ruptured congenital aneurysm of the cerebral artery and accelerated by a blow on the side of the neck, caused by his being struck by a piece of plywood which had been thrown in the air whilst playing. Post Mortem. Misadventure. Inquest.

Provision of School Meals.

School meals are available at all schools in the Division. In some instances they are cooked in the individual school premises and in others are brought ready cooked from other school canteens. The meals are well cooked and varied. The number of pupils who take school meals varies much from school to school. In some almost 100% stay for the school dinner, whilst at others less than half have the meal. Each school child is entitled to $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint of milk daily free of charge. Here again many children, particularly the older ones, refuse to accept what is provided for their own benefit.

Very few children have meals at the expense of the Education Committee. At the end of the year, out of 8,867 children on the school rolls, 5,155 were taking school meals and 5,851 were having school milk.

In order to supplement the diet of infants, Vitamin A and D capsules and orange juice are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under.

Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 23 children should not be employed in the following categories of work.

1—Heavy manual work (2). 2—Exposure to bad weather (1).
3—Work in damp atmosphere (1). 4—Work in dusty atmosphere (2).

5—Normally acute vision (5). 6—Normal colour vision (5). 7—Normal hearing (3). 8—Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles (3). 9—Prolonged standing, much walking, or quick movement from place to place (1).

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

It is disappointing to report that in spite of the recommendations of the Youth Employment Officer and the School Medical Officer pupils frequently take up work in unsuitable occupations.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 29 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	22
Dancing and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	4
Errand Boys	...	...	...	...	2
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	1

Handicapped Pupils.

Early ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

A register is maintained of all pupils who owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment.

During the year 50 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 36 cases. Following re-examination during the year 22 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 177 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	13
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	35
Partially Sighted	6
Blind	1
Physically Handicapped	22
Educationally Sub-normal	92

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The increased provision by the Education Committee of residential school accommodation for Handicapped Pupils has enabled an increasing number of children to receive the special educational treatment they require. The facilities available, however, are still inadequate, particularly for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils, 41 of whom were waiting for admission to special schools, and 51 for special treatment in ordinary schools at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year 14 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 20 children (9 educationally sub-normal, 4 delicate, 3 physically handicapped, 2 partially sighted, 1 deaf, and 1 maladjusted) were admitted during the year. There were 11 discharges (6 delicate, 3 physically handicapped, 1 educationally sub-normal, and 1 deaf) leaving a total of 23 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Sheffield School for Blind Children.
Partially Sighted	4	3 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 1 at Exhall Grange School, near Coventry.
Deaf	1	Lawns House School, Leeds.
Delicate	4	1 at Ingleborough Hall, Clapham. 2 at Oak Bank Open-air School, Sevenoaks, Kent. 1 at St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor.
Educationally Subnormal	8	5 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 3 at Baliol School, Sedburgh.
Maladjusted	1	Oak Bank, Ingrow, Keighley.
Physically Handicapped	4	1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 1 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry. 1 at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

At the end of the year 59 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Deaf	1
Maladjusted	3
Delicate	4
Educationally Sub-Normal	41
Physically Handicapped	9
Partially Sighted	1
	<hr/>
	59

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

It is pleasing to report that much more information is now being obtained from the hospital service regarding school children who receive treatment in hospital. Recommendations for special educational treatment for handicapped children are also made by the Hospital Consultants.

Under an agreement with the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, children found at school suffering from defects requiring specialist advice or treatment are notified in the first instance to the family practitioner before an appointment at the Consultant's Clinic is arranged. By this arrangement the family practitioner is kept informed of defects found amongst his patients and copies of the Consultant's report are sent to him.

Sanitary Conditions of School Premises.

On the whole the schools in the Division are kept in a reasonable state of repair but owing to their age many of them are lacking in the provision of adequate washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. Minor improvements have been effected at a number of schools during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year a Superintendent Health Visitor, 9 health visitors, and a tuberculosis visitor were engaged in the Division. During the year 3 Health Visitors resigned their appointments, 4 Health Visitors were appointed, and in addition one Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor were engaged on a part-time basis. The Tuberculosis visitor was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and was not replaced, her duties being shared amongst the general health visitors.

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31-12-51
Superintendent Health Visitor	1	1
Colne Valley	4	3
Denby Dale	2	1
Holmfirth	4	3
Kirkburton	3	2*
Meltham	1	1
Assistant Health Visitors	—	2*
Tuberculosis Visitors	1	—
	16	13

* Includes 1 part-time.

The transfer of tuberculosis visiting to the general Health Visitors opened a new sphere of work for them. The changeover took a little time to become stabilised, but the scheme is now working satisfactorily. Whilst much can be said in favour of the full-time Tuberculosis Visitor from the point of view of the Chest Physician there are many advantages in having the work done by the District Health Visitors. The success or failure of the work depends on the individual co-operation between the members of the staffs of the Chest Clinic and the Health Department and in this connection mention must be made of the ever ready help given by Dr. R. N. Walker, the local Chest Physician, and his staff.

An increasing amount of the health visitors' time is being taken up in connection with the home visiting of the aged and home help cases.

The pre-school sessions at Slaithwaite, to which children are specially invited on reaching their 3rd birthday, have continued, and further sessions have been held from time to time in other parts of the Division. At each session 8 to 10 children are seen and the examination made is on the lines of a routine school medical inspection.

Many children who attended the Infant Welfare Centres as infants but later ceased to attend are brought to these special sessions.

Owing to lack of staff the educational programme has progressed slowly.

The following is a summary of the visits made by health visitors during the year:—

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages of 1 and 5 Years		Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	25	50	368	2038	1	1784	905
Denby Dale	5	7	87	374	7	343	194
Holmfirth	7	22	270	1885	12	1581	616
Kirkburton	22	26	180	1000	9	1493	496
Meltham	19	34	106	602	—	479	583
Division 20	78	139	1011	5899	29	5680	2794

The visits shown in the above table include 3,150 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	24
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15
Infant Deaths—0—1 years	...	...	...	...	7	
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	—	7
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	340
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Care and After-Care —						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1012	
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	22	
Referred by Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	45	
Others	...	...	...	...	126	
					—	1205
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	667
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	561
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	328
					—	3150

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 12 home nurses, 2 nurse/midwives, and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the home nurses resigned her appointment and one of the relief nurse/midwives ceased to undertake midwifery and became a full-time relief home nurse.

The establishment of home nurses approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act and the staff position at the end of the year are as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st Dec., 1951	
		Home Nurses	Nurse-Midwives
Colne Valley	3	3	—
Denby Dale	2	3	—
Holmfirth	2	3	—
Kirkburton	3	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	1	1	2
Division 20	12	12	4

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	25	190	3,995	4	175
Marsden and Slaithwaite	29	188	3,443	11	277
Linthwaite	35	191	4,202	3	129
	89	569	11,640	18	581
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	15	49	1,950	5	14
Clayton West and Scissett	11	61	1,278	—	—
Emley and Skelmanthorpe	17	124	2,962	—	4
	43	234	6,190	5	18
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Holmfirth	32	146	2,869	—	1
New Mill	22	57	2,575	—	—
Honley	17	140	2,578	—	—
	71	343	8,022	—	1
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton, Lepton & Flockton	17	211	3,276	2	51
Kirkburton	16	82	2,350	16	504
Shelley and Shepley	15	74	2,205	15	516
	48	367	7,831	33	1,071
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	20	124	2,181	3	112
Total for Division	271	1,637	35,864	59	1,783

Cases Treated.

As in previous years, the types and duration of cases treated during the year have been analysed. There is considerable variation between the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of home nurses by general practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin and streptomycin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the year 54 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 185 attendances.

Cases Discharged.

Of the 1,571 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year, 1,178 were discharged as recovered, 149 were transferred to hospital, and 244 died.

The tables given below show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	269	42	59
1- 2 weeks	341	25	52
2- 4 weeks	319	21	39
4-13 weeks	183	30	59
3- 6 months	38	11	21
Over 6 months	28	20	14
TOTAL	1 178	149	244

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	236	26	30
4- 7	293	35	51
8-15	372	29	53
16-30	183	20	42
31-50	50	18	29
51-75	19	6	15
76-100	14	9	4
Over 100	11	8	20
TOTAL	1,178	149	244

Types of Cases Attended.

The new cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed. From the table given below it will be seen that Septic Conditions have again provided the largest number of new cases (221). Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (145) were the next most frequent. Post-Operative Dressings (115) were followed by Bronchitis (110), Senility (99), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (94).

New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 62 as compared with 65 in the previous year, and those of Pneumonia were 49, as compared with 45 for 1950.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	1	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	15	718
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	193
Influenza	2	18	253
Pneumonia	2	49	700
Bronchitis	7	110	1491
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	24	371
Cancer of Uterus	—	4	116
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	4	22	563
Cancer of Breast	1	7	577
Cancer of Other Sites	8	29	1,592
Diabetes	5	25	1,194
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	20	94	2,685
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	31	145	4,598
Post-Operative Dressings	13	115	2,074
Injuries	9	67	1,725
Burns and Scalds	3	49	1,065
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	4	221	2,422
Uterine Prolapse	60	53	603
Other Gynaecological Cases	—	19	263
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	4	11	1,145
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	14	22	1,556
Ear and Eye Conditions	3	27	555
Varicose Ulcers	7	19	1,324
Impetigo	—	6	156
Other Skin Diseases	3	8	126
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	5	17	442
Mastitis	—	22	164
Acute Abdominal Conditions	1	37	308
Constipation	4	68	333
Thrombosis	4	19	631
Infantile Disorders	—	30	161
Circumcision	1	40	290
Senility	29	99	3,324
Other Conditions	22	142	2,123
TOTAL	271	1,637	35,864

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	...	4,598	visits
Senility	...	...	3,324	„
Cancer (all sites)	...	...	2,848	„
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	2,685	„
Septic Conditions	...	...	2,422	„
Post-Operative Dressings	...	...	2,074	„
Injuries	...	...	1,725	„
Rheumatism and Arthritis	...	...	1,556	„

Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives.

No serious difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to transport and only one home nurse was dependent on public transport as a means of conveyance at the end of the year, when the position was as follows:—

	Using County Cars	Using Private Cars	Dependent on Public Transport
Home Nurses	6	5	1
Nurse/Midwives	1	3	—
Midwives	1	6	—
	8	14	1

No additional County Cars have been allotted for use in the Division but 2 of the older cars have been replaced.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a home help can be made. These are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Ill. | (e) Aged. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (f) A Child not over compulsory |
| (c) An Expectant Mother. | school age. |
| (d) Mentally Defective. | |

Before a home help can be provided a form of application must be signed by the head of the household. If there are any adults in the house other than the householder and wife, and they are likely to get some benefit from the services of the home help, they also are expected to sign an application form. A medical certificate stating the condition from which the patient is suffering and that a home help is required must be submitted with all applications under Class (a) Ill. Usually a home help can be provided only when the ill person is in the house. If the ill person is removed to hospital then a home help can be provided only if there is need for a home help under one of the other classes, e.g., children not over school age in the house.

In the case of the aged there is no need for the person to be ill in order to qualify for the provision of a home help. The extent of the need depends on the physical capacity of the aged person and the other persons in the household. A home help assisting an aged person can undertake domestic work or household management only and must not be used as a sitter-in. A home help cannot be provided merely because a householder offers to pay full cost; each case is treated strictly on its merits.

Briefly, a home help may be allocated to a household where there is sickness sufficient to require medical or nursing care; she cannot attend

where a sick person is removed to hospital unless there is a child under school leaving age at home; she can attend to the domestic duties of the aged, mentally defective, and expectant of child, without stipulation as to sickness. The aged should generally be over 60 years of age, the mentally defective such as have been reported to the Health Committee, and those expectant of child would normally have some disability such as fatigue or varicose veins necessitating rest. She should as far as reasonably possible give her time to domestic duties or to family or household management (as appropriate to the case) and not undertake the duties of a "sitter-in."

Every applicant for a home help must sign an undertaking either to pay the full cost of the home help supplied or to give a statement of his income and capital and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scale. In assessing the charge the income of all persons assisted is taken into account. The actual assessment is carried out in the Divisional Welfare Office.

The present establishment of Home Helps for this Division is 17 which can be raised to an ultimate one of 22 should the need arise. In terms of full-time home helps the number employed throughout the year has only averaged 10.51, but it is encouraging to record that towards the end of the year the monthly average figure rose steadily and reached the peak figure of 14.26 in November.

More Home Helps are required before the area as a whole can be adequately covered. Whilst there is a sufficiency of Home Helps resident in certain areas to fully service these areas there is a scarcity in others, and as travelling time is now no longer paid where this does not exceed one hour per day, several home helps refuse to take cases away from their own immediate district. In spite of this, practically all applications received have had the services of a home help, although the amount of time which could be devoted to any particular case has sometimes been less than was actually required.

During the year 202 cases were provided with home helps as compared with 155 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
90	48	27	12	25	202

Details of the assistance given to the 202 patients in the various categories is shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Lying-in	24	76.15	8	68.31	9	56.44	12	47.70	7	65.43	60	65.21
Expectant Mothers ...	2	70.00	—	—	1	69.50	3	109.33	—	—	6	89.58
Illness	16	100.81	7	261.43	18	149.44	3	95.33	8	83.88	52	136.44
Aged—Infirm	6	102.33	2	70.50	3	81.83	3	260.33	1	51.00	15	122.17
Aged—Ill	15	79.22	10	188.48	16	144.33	10	40.30	13	219.90	64	135.05
School Children	1	839.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	839.00
Tuberculosis	3	320.75	—	—	1	219.00	—	—	—	—	4	295.31
Total	67	107.22	27	163.06	48	125.94	31	76.47	29	139.27	202	119.02

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Under this section a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. On the 1st September, 1951, the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, came into operation. This gives the local authority further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain types of cases whom it is considered should be removed without delay from the premises in which they are resident.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

Ambulance Service.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed. Cases of abuse of the service are now much less frequent than was the case in the early days of the National Health Service.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot made 4,920 journeys involving 109,622 miles, and carried 16,936 patients, 2,549 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 16,936 patients carried were 14,294 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,124
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,294
							<hr/> 16,936 <hr/>

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the year the Holmfirth ambulance carried 32 cases and travelled 324 miles.

Several cases were also carried by cars in the Voluntary Car Pool, the journeys being principally to Leeds, Bradford, York, and Doncaster.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Medical Arrangements.

The care and treatment of children accommodated in The Leas Children's Homes, Scholes, Holmfirth, during times of illness is delegated to a private practitioner with whom the children are registered under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Divisional Medical Officer has been made responsible for the preventive medical services of the local authority so far as the children are concerned. Each child is examined by a medical officer of the local authority on admission and at 6 monthly intervals. Advice is given regarding precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases, hours of rest and sleep, and the general supervision of health, hygiene, and dietary of the children.

Cases of difficulty in behaviour, boarding out, etc., are discussed with the Superintendent of the Homes and with the officers of the Children's Department. Visits are also made from time to time by the County Psychologist.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders.

The work is done mainly by the Mental Health Social Worker, who also provides reports about the home conditions of defectives for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. The Social Worker also gives a little training in handicrafts of various sorts to suitable patients.

Very little has been done regarding the provision of personal histories and background information relating to patients admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals, as this work in the Division is largely done by the Social Worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

There is great difficulty in securing institutional accommodation for those patients whose mental, physical, or social conditions make this desirable. As the Local Health Authority no longer provides residential accommodation all that can be done is to make recommendations to the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year two children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) as ineducable and eleven under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school — all were placed under statutory supervision. Two adults were reported by the police or the courts, and six other adults were found "subject to be dealt with." Three adults (female) were admitted to institutions during the year.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	1	2	3
Under Statutory Supervision	41	33	74
On Licence from Institutions	3	2	5
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	7	3	10

Of these patients 17 were in need of institutional care at the end of the year as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
In urgent need	3	2	5
Not in urgent need	8	4	12
Total	11	6	17

The great need of defectives resident at home is facilities for occupational training either at occupation centres or in small groups or individually at home. The siting of occupation centres for the larger scattered Divisions such as No. 20 is very difficult. To serve the whole of this Division the centre would have to be in Huddersfield, but to gather together all the patients from the outlying areas would require the provision of special transport to an extent impracticable at the present time.

The training of smaller groups therefore seems to be the only course open at present. During the year small classes were commenced at Linthwaite and Honley under the supervision of Mrs. M. Moore, the Mental Health Social Worker, the number of patients who attended and the number of attendances made being as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	24	13	170	7.08
Honley	11	5	37	3.36
	35	18	207	5.91

These classes are much appreciated by the patients and their parents, but hardly touch the fringe of the present need. Until trained Home Teachers are available it is, however, impossible to extend the scope of the work.

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